

BALKAN CAMPAIGN DEVELOPS SLOWLY ITS SECOND PHASE

Bulgars Are Expected to Turn Their Attention to Allies in Serbia.

OCCUPATION OF MONASTIR RELEASES ARMY FOR THIS

Russians Again Reported to Have Entered Roumania on Way to Bulgaria.

AUSTRIANS IN MONTENEGRO

France Hears That Part of German Army Is Going to Gallipoli to Assist Turks.

Teutons Push Farther Into Montenegro

THE Teutonic forces continue to push farther into Montenegro, and also are operating successfully southwest of Mitrovitz, where it is officially announced for the first time they have been joined by Mohammedans and Albanians. Montenegro is said unofficially to have been taken Thursday afternoon. By which branch of the Teutonic allies is not stated.

The usual artillery and mining operations have taken place in France and Belgium, while infantry attacks have been mingled with Italian bombardments of the Austrian positions on the Isonzo front. No important changes in positions have taken place on either of these fronts.

In Russia there have been no engagements worthy of note.

LONDON, December 3.—The second phase of the Balkan campaign is developing slowly. It is expected, however, that with the conclusion of the operations against Serbia and the occupation of Monastir, the whole Bulgarian army, when the weather permits, will attempt to drive the French and British forces out of Serbia, while the Austrians continue their efforts to overrun Montenegro, and the Germans, with the aid of the Turks and what Bulgarians and Austrians can be spared, turn their attention to the Russians, who again are reported to have entered Roumanian territory on their way to Bulgaria.

A report from France that part of the German army is going to the Gallipoli Peninsula to assist the Turks in a great effort to drive the entire allies from the peninsula is hardly credited in military circles, where it is not believed that they can spare the men, guns and ammunition for such a venture. The Turks, it is true, have been displaying more activity recently in the Dardanelles, but this they are believed to have been doing more with ammunition, which they have been collecting during the winter period, than with any fresh supplies from Germany.

GERMANS MAY CONCENTRATE THEIR FORCES AT RUSTCHUK

Rustchuk, on the Danube, west of the Roumanian border, in the opinion of well-informed persons here, is to be the point of concentration for the Germans, both as a warning to Roumania that it would be dangerous for her to join the entente allies and to meet any Russian advance.

There is conflict in the speculation here regarding the position of Greece. Some dispatches say a satisfactory agreement has been reached between the entente allies and the Hellenic kingdom, while others aver that the situation is so unsatisfactory that the entente allies have re-established their restrictions on Greek commerce.

There have been no important developments on the Russian, Italian or French fronts, although the Italians claim some minor successes in their campaign against the Austrians.

Naturally, much interest is displayed in the peace talk emanating from neutral countries and the proposed debate in the Reichstag next week, when the Imperial Chancellor is to be asked whether he is prepared to state the terms on which Germany would suggest placing the question of the future of Europe in the hands of diplomats.

From neither the press nor the public does the talk of ending the war find any encouragement. The daily newspapers and the weekly reviews in discussing the matter reiterate that the war must continue until Germany is defeated.

SERBIANS DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO BITTER END

ROME, December 3.—The Giornale d'Italia to-day prints an interview with M. Ristich, Serbian minister to Italy, concerning a rumor that Serbia might capitulate. The minister is quoted as follows:

"I absolutely deny that there will be any capitulation, this word being unknown in Serbia. There the people either win or die. The Serbian people and government are irrevocably determined to fight to the bitter end, next to their allies. Serbia will be loyal to her last man. In a short time Serbia will have a fresh army of 200,000 men, full of enthusiasm, to throw on the flank of the enemy. She only needs supplies of arms and ammunition."

ALLIED CRUISER STRUCK BY TURKISH ARTILLERY

BERLIN, December 3 (by wireless to Sayville).—Dispatches from Constantinople say that an allied cruiser was struck by Turkish artillery off Sedd-i-Bahr. Two shells hit the aft deck and another exploded on deck.

Whitlock May Not Return to Belgium

News Supplied Under German Censorship Creates Consternation.

LONDON, December 3.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:

"Advices from Rosendaal (Holland) state that Belgian newspapers under the German censorship have been ordered to announce that Brand Whitlock, United States minister to Belgium, will not return to Brussels. The news has been received with consternation throughout Belgium. It is believed that General von Bissing, German Governor-General of Belgium, desired to have Mr. Whitlock ousted, and that he is also pressing for the immediate removal of the American and Spanish legations from Brussels to Havre, where the Belgian government is."

NO CHANGE IN PLANS.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Secretary Lansing announced several weeks ago that the military authorities had given assurances that the departure of Mr. Whitlock on leave was regretted, and had expressed regret that published reports made it appear that the minister was leaving Belgium as a result of German objections to his presence.

Later, the secretary stated that he instructed Minister Whitlock to return to his post at the expiration of his leave, and so far as is known there has been no change in this plan.

SOUTHERN BANKERS TO MEET

Representatives of New York, Chicago and St. Louis Financial Interests Will Be Present.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—Representatives of New York, Chicago and St. Louis banks will attend the Cotton States' Bankers' Conference here next Monday and Tuesday, according to information received to-night from Joe Hirsch, of Corpus Christi, Tex., chairman of the conference. It also was stated that in addition to W. B. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, and Dr. Bradford Knapp, of the Department of Agriculture, who will be present, the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Markets will be represented officially.

Mr. Hirsch stated he had been informed that numerous publishers and editors of the most influential Southern papers and other publications would be in attendance to plan an extensive Southern publicity movement, working jointly with the bankers.

"With a contemporaneous publicity movement backed by the strongest newspapers," Mr. Hirsch stated, "the conference of Southern bankers eventually should result in scientific distribution of the cotton crop, while the movement for farm credits, based upon safe farming, will be a long step toward a permanent and prosperous agricultural and safer banking method in the South."

BUENZ NOT SENTENCED

Final Disposition of Conspirators, at Request of Counsel, Postponed Until To-Day.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The Federal court's final disposition of Dr. Karl Buenz and his three assistants, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States, was not made to-day. Judge Howe had set this forenoon as the time for hearing the usual motions of the defense, but when court convened attorneys said they were not ready.

Judge Howe granted a further postponement until to-morrow morning. At that time motions to set aside the verdict and to arrest judgment pending appeal will be made. Meantime, the bail of the defendants, \$5,000 each, will be continued.

SCHMIDT WANTS TO DIE

Unfranked Priest, Convicted of Murder, Asks That No Further Effort Be Made to Save Him.

NEW YORK, December 3.—From his cell in the Sing Sing death house to-day Hans Schmidt, the unfrocked priest convicted of murdering his sweetheart in New York in 1912, declared through his attorney that he wants no further effort made to save him from the electric chair on January 1. Schmidt said he believes he can shock humanity to abolishing capital punishment by going to his death leaving evidence that will establish his innocence.

WILSON'S NAME IS FILED

To Go on Nebraska Primary Ballot as Candidate for Presidency in 1916.

LINCOLN, NEB., December 3.—The name of President Woodrow Wilson was filed here this afternoon as a Democratic candidate for the presidential nomination, his name to go on the primary ballot in 1916. The petition was headed by the name of Governor Murchison, of Nebraska, and on the list was the name of R. L. Hall, Democratic national committeeman from this State. Charles W. Bryan, brother of the ex-Secretary of State, refused to sign the list, saying it might embarrass the President.

\$30,000,000 FOR SHIPS

Newport News Plant Has This Amount of Work on Hand at Present Time.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., December 3.—An evidence of the growth of the American merchant marine is manifest in the \$30,000,000 worth of work the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company has on hand. The local yard has signed contracts for the building of twenty ships in the last twelve months. Contracts for four new freight steamers were secured a short time ago.

CLARKE IS ELECTED BY VOTE OF 28 TO 23

Defeats Pomerene for President Pro Tempore of Senate in Democratic Caucus.

MAY AFFECT CLOTURE ACTION

Contest Is Result of Revolt Against Ship-Purchase Bill at Last Session.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Senator James P. Clarke, of Arkansas, was chosen to-day for president pro tempore of the Senate by the Democratic caucus. Senator Clarke defeated Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, after a spirited contest. The vote was 28 to 23.

Senator Pomerene was supported by members who urged that the Arkansas Senator should not be re-elected because of his revolt against the ship-purchase bill at the last session. After the vote was taken, Senator Pomerene moved to make the choice of Senator Clarke unanimous, and this was done by a rising vote.

While the caucus ended harmoniously, it seemed probable that the victory of the Clarke faction would endanger success of the movement to adopt a cloture rule in the Senate. The caucus will meet again tomorrow to take definite action regarding cloture recommendations, agreement having been reached to vote by a 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The division in the Clarke-Pomerene fight was rather sharply drawn. All the Democrats who joined with Senator Clarke in his fight against the ship-purchase bill stood solidly behind him, and most of the southern Senators also supported him. Senators Fletcher, of Florida, and Martin and Swanson, of Virginia, however, voted for Senator Pomerene. The Florida Senator had charge of the ship-purchase bill. Majority Leader Kern and Senators Overman and Simmons, of North Carolina, and Smith and Tillman, of South Carolina, voted for Clarke.

Senators who addressed the caucus in opposition to Senator Clarke argued that he had deserted the party in leading the revolt against a ship-purchase measure, which had been made a caucus measure. Senator Clarke spoke vigorously in reply, declaring that the bill was not of a character to be made a party measure, and denying the right of a caucus to bind him on such a question. He said that if he found he could not stand with his party on matters in which he would immediately resign as president pro tempore.

Republican Senators will hold their conference next Monday. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, will be re-elected as chairman of the conference and minority leader.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

ASSIGNMENTS COMPLETED

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Democratic committee assignments for the next House were completed to-night by the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee for submission to the caucus to-morrow. Chairmen of all the important committees succeed themselves, and virtually the only changes in assignments followed the filling of vacancies.

Much time was spent in selecting the new members of the Naval and Military Committees, in accordance with the plan agreed upon of leaving undisturbed the balance of sentiment regarding increased expenditures for national defense.

Minority Leader Mann, who last night was empowered by the Republican caucus to make the minority committee assignments, kept "open house" for aspirants to-day. Mr. Mann will make no announcement of his designations before they are read on the floor.

The Progressive representatives still are undecided as to their plans. Those here are awaiting the arrival of the six Progressive members before taking action.

TO GET VACATIONS WITH PAY

Telegraph Operators Rejoicing Over Announcement by Western Union Affecting All Traffic Employees.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Telegraph operators all over the United States employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company are rejoicing to-day over the news that after the first of next year all traffic employees will receive annual vacations with pay.

"All regularly assigned employees, who have been in the service of the company for two years or more, will receive two weeks' vacation and those who have been in the service continuously for one year will receive one week's vacation," reads the company's announcement.

Operating employees who have not been regularly assigned but who have worked for the company the equivalent of full time for each period, also will receive vacations. It is stipulated that the vacations shall be employed for rest and recreation and not used in other employment.

The cost to the company is estimated at \$2,000,000.

CHEER BIG FIGHTER

Crews of Fleet in Hampton Roads Hail Battleship Pennsylvania on Way to Shipyard.

NORFOLK, Va., December 3.—With her bottom scraped and painted and two mammoth propellers in place, the battleship Pennsylvania, the newest and largest ship in the American navy, was towed back to Newport News to-day to be made ready for service.

On her way back to Newport News the Pennsylvania passed the battleships Arkansas, New York, Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Georgia and South Carolina at anchor in Hampton Roads. The crews of these ships were on deck, and they cheered the big fighter.

BANDIT ATTACKS BANK MESSENGERS

Fatally Shoots One and Then Is Dangerously Wounded by Injured Man's Companion.

ALMOST WALKING ARSENAL

Sensational Attempt to Steal \$4,000 in Crowded Subway Station During Rush Hour.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Allen Gardner, a bank messenger, was fatally shot and George de Brosa, his assailant, was dangerously injured by Walter E. Orleans, another messenger, in the Brooklyn's sensational attempt to steal a package containing \$4,000 at the Fourteenth Street subway station during the rush hour to-day.

The messengers are employees of the Bank of the Metropolis, in Union Square, near the scene of the hold-up.

De Brosa, who carried three revolvers, nearly 200 cartridges, a bag of black powder and wore two suits of clothes, walked up behind the messengers as they were buying tickets preparatory to boarding a train for Lower Broadway express office, where they were to ship the money out of town.

Without warning De Brosa fired two shots into the head of Orleans, who carried the bag, and as the messenger fell to the floor, amid the cries of the subway throng, the bandit threw away the revolver, seized the bag and started up the stairway toward the street. Orleans gave chase, and De Brosa drew a second revolver and fired, the bullet lodging in the messenger's coat collar.

Orleans, however, wrested the revolver from De Brosa, who ran on. As the bandit reached the topmost step he fired twice, one bullet lodging in De Brosa's back. He dropped his booty and fled into Broadway. Orleans recovered the bag, but kept in pursuit.

By this time police were approaching from several directions. De Brosa then drew his third revolver, and, discharging his outer suit, ran across Union Square. Here he attempted to retrace his steps, but was seized by a patrolman, whom he attempted to shoot.

Gardner is eighteen years old, and Orleans, one of the bank's confidential messengers, is thirty-nine. Little is known to the police of De Brosa, who is about thirty years old.

WOODS ISSUES "DON'T'S"

Gives Advice Both to Pedestrians and Drivers in Effort to Decrease Number of Street Accidents.

NEW YORK, December 3.—To decrease the number of pedestrians killed by vehicles in the city streets, of whom there have been 450 thus far this year, Police Commissioner Woods to-day issued a list of "Don'ts" directed to both pedestrians and drivers. Some of his suggestions to chauffeurs are:

Don't imagine that you are a careful driver because you shout or toot your horn at a pedestrian crossing in front of you.

Don't forget that the pedestrian also is permitted to use the roadway.

Don't forget that children must play sometimes in the streets. Be ready to stop instantly if one runs in front of you.

Don't fail to slow down at crossings.

Don't race home after your day's work.

Don't fail to examine your brakes occasionally.

Don't leave an automobile unguarded so that a child can start it.

To pedestrians the commissioner recommended:

Don't vacillate on the approach of a vehicle. Act normally.

Don't forget that the proper place to cross the street is at the crossing.

Don't daydream while crossing the streets. You are likely to wake up in the hospital.

AMERICAN BOY RELEASED

Asheville Youth Who Went to England on Cattle Ship Had Joined British Navy.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Fred D. Eller, an Asheville, N. C., boy, who recently went to England on a cattle ship and enlisted in the British navy, has been released from the service through the efforts of Consul-General Skinner's office in London. Eller enlisted under the name of Frederick D. Moore, and at the request of his relatives the State Department made representations for his release.

Defending the Coast With Rudyard Kipling

England's great problem of coast defense "resolves itself into keeping touch with the enemy's movements, in preparing matters to trap and hinder him when he moves, and in so entertaining him that he shall not have time to draw clear before a blow descends on him from another quarter. There are, then, three lines of defense—the outer, the inner and the home waters.

"A great deal of the east-coast work concerns mine fields—ours and the enemy's—both of which shift as occasion requires. We search for and root out the enemy's mines; they do the like by us. It is a perpetual game of finding, springing and laying traps on the least as well as the most likely runways that ships use—such sea-snaring and wiring as the world never dreamt of."

Rudyard Kipling's fifth great story of England's fleet at work will be printed in the Richmond Times-Dispatch on Sunday.

(Continued on Second Page.)

FORD PEACE PARTY IS READY TO LEAVE

Steamer Carrying 140 Persons as Guests of Detroit Manufacturer Will Sail To-Day.

BRYAN APPROVES OF PLAN

Steps Toward Stopping War Will Be Considered During Trip Across.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The Scandinavian-American steamer Oscar II, due to sail from its pier in Hoboken, N. J., at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, carrying 140 persons, who, as guests of Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, are going to Europe in the first steps toward stopping the war, Mr. Ford's guests include sixty-three persons directly interested in the peace movement, fifty-four reporters for newspapers and magazines, three moving picture men and twenty employees of Mr. Ford's personal staff.

The party, designated by Mr. Ford as the peace expedition, is due to reach Kristiania, Norway, its first stopping place, about December 14. The only other stopping places already decided upon are Stockholm, Sweden, and Copenhagen, Denmark, and The Hague, Holland. It is probable, Mr. Ford said, that the party will visit other European capitals, as the progress of the peace plans seem to require.

After consulting with William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, who arrived from Miami, Fla., to-day to talk about the trip, Mr. Ford announced to-night that everything was in readiness for to-morrow's departure, that almost all the passports had been obtained from the State Department, and that there was not the slightest doubt that the Oscar II would leave on time.

BRYAN ISSUES APPROVING OF PLAN

Mr. Bryan Issued a Statement Repeating His Former Assertion That He Approved of Mr. Ford's Plan, and That He Would Later Join the Party at The Hague.

"When you arrive in Europe, what will be your first step to carry out your plan to co-operate with neutral nations toward stopping the European war?" Mr. Ford was asked.

"That is a point that we will consider on the way across the ocean," Mr. Ford replied. "We have not decided upon any definite steps yet. All we know is that the fighting nations are sick of war, that they want to stop, and that they are waiting only for some disinterested party to step in and offer mediation. Some people in this world have seen it to be kept quiet about the peace plan, but when we return I think they will change their views. Any action taken toward peace is worthy of support, if the action is based upon good judgment and conviction."

Scenes of activity were enacted in the crowded rooms and hallways of Mr. Ford's headquarters in an uptown hotel. All day persons crowded in to seek information. The section of the world news devoted to the Ford expedition soon assumed the aspect of a commercial establishment. Placards were posted in the halls telling the oncoming guests where to learn about their passports, and to what room to apply to have their baggage taken care of. Dozens of persons who had come with clothing suitable for an ordinary winter in America were sent out to buy heavy overcoats and thick shoes which would protect them against the cold in Norway and Sweden. "Everybody is urged to go provided with plenty of warm clothing," read one notice given to the guests.

FROM ALL OVER COUNTRY

Mr. Ford's staff of clerks and managers was kept busy answering telegrams sent from all parts of the country and many of them from trains by guests who wanted to know if there was any prospect of postponing the sailing of the vessel. To these enthusiastic answers were sent, announcing that nothing would stop the sailing of the peace ship.

Another group of clerks was detailed to the business of forwarding cablegrams to various points in Europe. These cablegrams concerned hotel accommodations for the guests. Messages also were sent appointing local managers to provide automobiles and trains for the party.

Mr. Ford said his guests had been invited for a six weeks' trip, but that the time might be considerably extended. As for himself, even after a members of his party had returned to America, Mr. Ford had intended to remain "until peace had been restored."

He said he might go into Germany and England, if possible, and expend any amount of money in behalf of peace. The preliminary expenses of the trip so far had cost \$50,000, and in six weeks he expected to spend several hundred thousand dollars more.

As an evidence of his intention to devote time and money to his expedition, Mr. Ford announced that he had made a new will for the distribution of his fortune in case of his death abroad, and had arranged to have his business affairs handled independently of himself.

"I am prepared to meet anything," said Mr. Ford. "If we fail this time we will try some other plan for ending the war. I'm not going to stop until the war is stopped. I'm going to keep on trying until peace has come again. What I shall do next if this mission fails, I don't know as yet; I haven't any idea. But I shall do something. I am determined in that."

WILL STAY OVER AGAIN

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ASKS RECALL OF ATTACHES

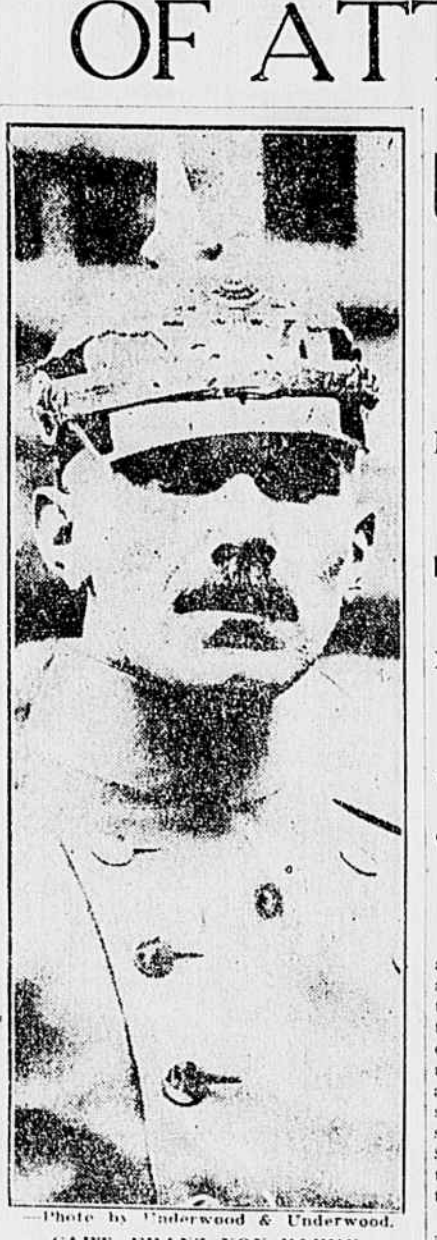


Photo by Underwood & Underwood. CAPT. FRANZ VON PAPEN.

SEIZURE OF STEAMERS OF SMALL IMPORTANCE

Requisitioning of American Ships by England, Latter Contends, of Petty Character.

PRIZE COURT TO TAKE CONTROL

Action Declared Not to Be Without Precedent Not Contrary to International Law—Occurred During War Between States.

LONDON, December 3.—The British government, it is confirmed in official quarters, has requisitioned the steamships Hocking and Genesee, of the American Transatlantic Company, but this action, it is added, is one of a petty character, and no procedure is contemplated which would prevent the restoration of the ships to the company if prize-court proceedings are unsuccessful.

It is explained that the government, having decided to centralize the prize-court proceedings in London against vessels of the company which have been seized, the number being given as "several," the requisitioning will cover only the trip from the ports where the ships have been captured to London, after which the prize court will take control. The cargoes, against which no proceedings have been taken, are being discharged.

It is pointed out that the requisitioning of ships flying a neutral flag, against which prize-court proceedings have been instituted, is not unprecedented or contrary to the international law, and it is asserted that such instances occurred during the War Between the States.

PROCEED IN SEIZURES

JUST MADE PUBLIC

HALEFAX, N. S., December 3.—The procedure in the cases of the American steamship Hocking and the Danish steamer Hamburg, requisitioned by the British government, was made public to-day.

The applications made to Justice Drysdale, sitting as a judge of the prize court, were presented under the provision of the prize rules promulgated shortly after the war began. Under the rules as they existed until last March, neutral ships and goods could not be requisitioned. But later an order in council was passed eliminating the existing clause regarding neutral ships and goods.

The question of a prize court's power to permit requisitioning by the government of neutral ships and goods under the new rules came up before the prize court in England, in the case of the Zamora, in which Sir Samuel Evans, president of the British prize court, after reviewing a large number of previous cases, especially in the courts of the United States, held that the power of government to requisition neutral ships and goods before they were concerned in a prize court was not a violation of international law.

Justice Drysdale granted the applications, and the necessary orders were issued by the registrar. The course of the proceedings will be as follows:

The commission of appraisement has been issued to the marshal, who will select one or more competent appraisers, administer oath to them, to appraise the vessels at their true value and to certify to the court the value so arrived at. Upon the filing of these certificates of appraisement, undertakings will be filed by the crown to pay into the court, if so required by the order, the amounts so found by appraisement. Released will then be issued for the vessels from the marshal's custody, and he will deliver them to the crown.

ACTS ON QUESTION

OF OBNOXIOUS CONDUCT

It was understood to-night that, while in the case in New York nothing actually had been proved against Captain Boy-Ed, in view of the attention

U. S. TAKES STEPS AGAINST BOY-ED AND VON PAPEN

Requests Their Immediate Withdrawal by German Government.

IMPROPER ACTIVITIES CONDEMNED BY LANSING

President Is Determined to Rid Country of Foreign Officials Who Stir Up Strife.

VON NUBER MAY HAVE TO GO

Complaints Against Envoys Accumulative, Dating Back to Early Days of War.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Immediate withdrawal of Captain Karl Boy-Ed and Captain Franz von Papen, respectively, naval and military attaches of the German embassy, has been requested by the State Department. In making formal announcement of this action late to-day, Secretary Lansing said the attaches had rendered themselves persona non grata to the United States government by improper activities in connection with naval and military matters.

The secretary acted with the full approval of President Wilson, who is understood to have determined that the United States shall be rid of foreign officials who make themselves obnoxious by actively harmful to the best interests of the nation.

The State Department made its request three days ago through Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. Announcement of the fact was withheld as a matter of courtesy to Germany and to prevent the charge being made that the jury trying the warship-supply conspirators of the Hamburg-American Line in New York had in any way been influenced in reaching a verdict.

No reply has been received, but none is necessary, and it is taken for granted that the ambassador will order the attaches away as soon as he has exchanged communications with Berlin.

SPECULATING UPON EFFECT OF ACTION IN GERMANY

Official Washington to-night was speculating upon the effect the action might have on public opinion in Germany. Information upon that subject, it was said, in high official circles, would be awaited with interest.

It also became known to-night that the department has under consideration the case of Alexander von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian consul-general at New York, whose name frequently has been mentioned with those of Boy-Ed and Von Papen in connection with activities which have been frowned upon by the United States government. It was said authoritatively that it had not been decided just what action, if any, would be taken. It was indicated that the State Department also was considering whether any steps should be taken regarding other higher officials of foreign embassies in Washington.

THE COMPLAINTS AGAINST VON PAPEN AND BOY-ED WERE ACCUMULATIVE, DATING BACK TO THE EARLY DAYS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The case against them is peculiar, not being capable of legal proof. It consists of an accumulation of suspicions, circumstances and conditions which connected the attaches with attempts to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. Such accumulation was sufficient to convince the department that the official status of the attaches in the United States should be discontinued.

ENVOYS PLACED UNDER GRAVEST SUSPICION

Secretary Lansing is understood to have given consideration to the attempts to supply German warships with coal, provisions and ammunition, and, although no absolute proof of the complicity of either of the men in the passport frauds reached the State Department, to place them under the gravest suspicion. The Stegler passport case, false affidavits which were made in shipping materials, and the sending of reports to Austria-Hungary by James J. Archibald, an American citizen, were among the matters taken into account by the department.

Mr. Lansing has stated that the evidence in the Hamburg-American conspiracy trial in New York did not prove to the satisfaction of the department that Boy-Ed had violated the neutrality laws of the United States, or that he had done anything which at the time of commission was in violation of the Federal statutes. In fact, when the effort was made to supply the German fleet in North and South American waters there was no law on the statute books which permitted prosecution for that action. It was only after the German fleet had been driven from American waters and the activities of the Hamburg-American Line had ceased, that Congress, during the closing days of the last session and at the urgent request of the President, passed the law, which makes such operations unlawful.

OF OBNOXIOUS CONDUCT

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